

A Smarter Balanced System for Assessing Mathematics

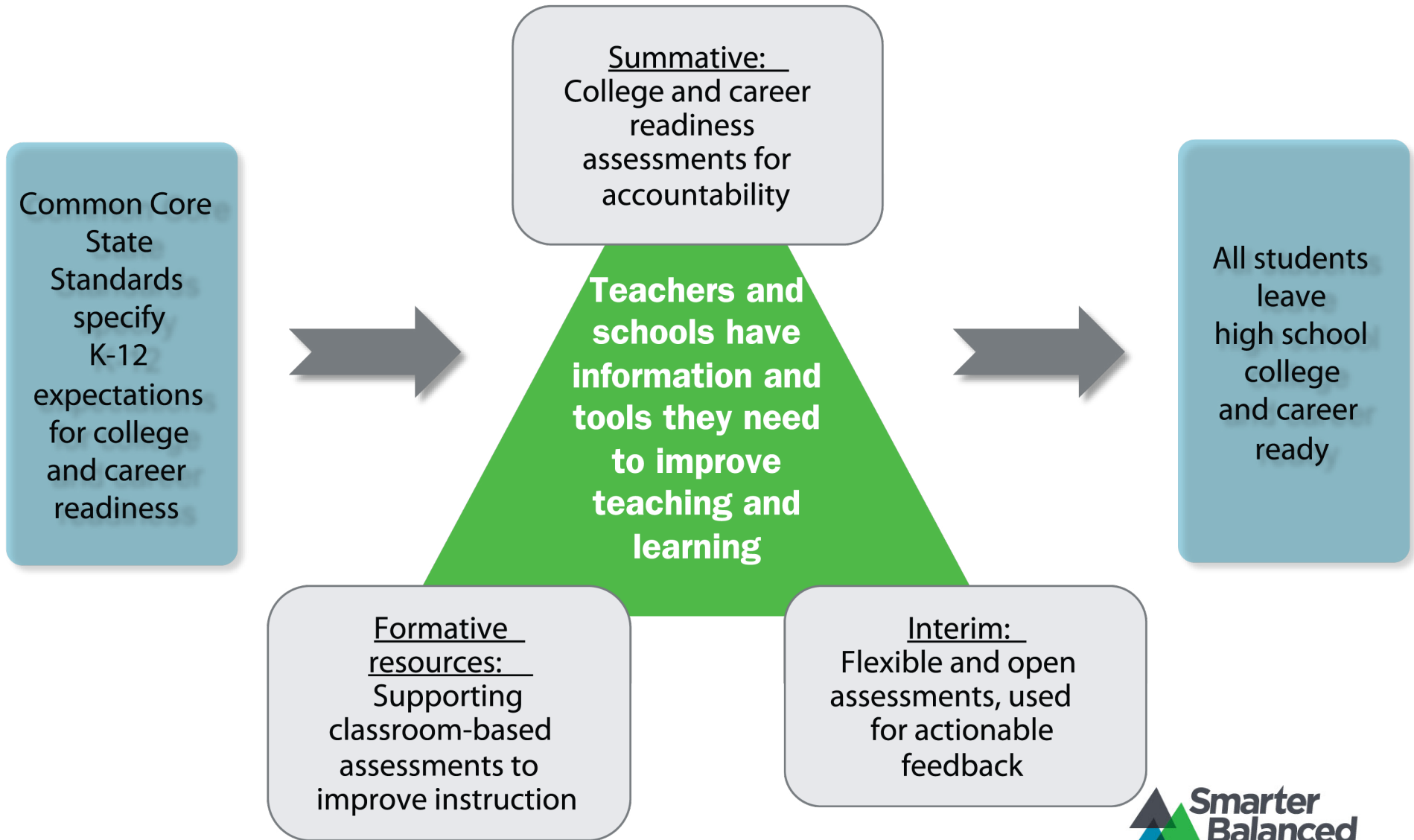
Progress to Date



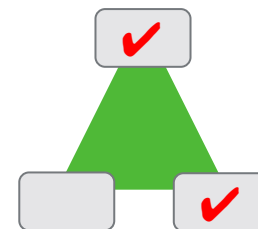
Shelbi Cole
Mathematics Director
Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium
May 14, 2013



A Balanced Assessment System

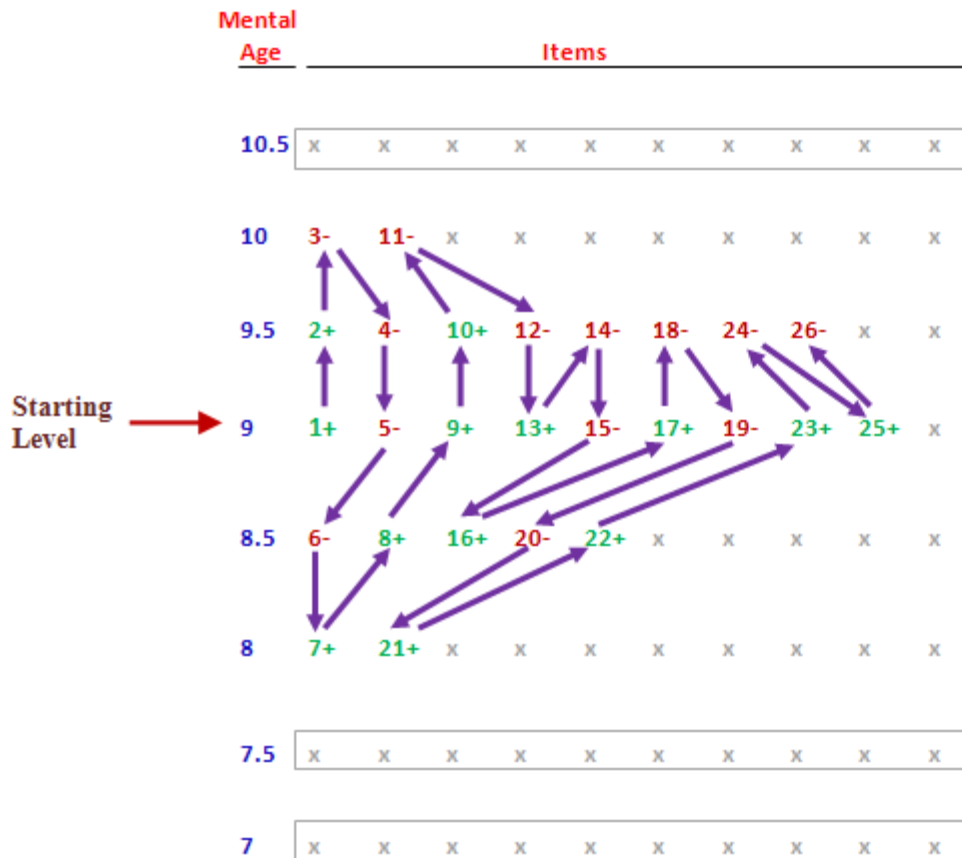


Computer Adaptive Technology



Faster results, fewer items	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turnaround time is significantly reduced• Can assess broad range with fewer items
Deeper Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classroom and school reporting captures the full range of items seen by many students
Increased precision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accurate measurement across range of students• Improved measures of student growth over time
Tailored to student ability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Item difficulty based on student responses
Greater security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large item pool means not all students receive the same questions
Mature technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GMAT, GRE, COMPASS (ACT), Measures of Academic Progress (MAP)

How CAT Works (Binet's Test)



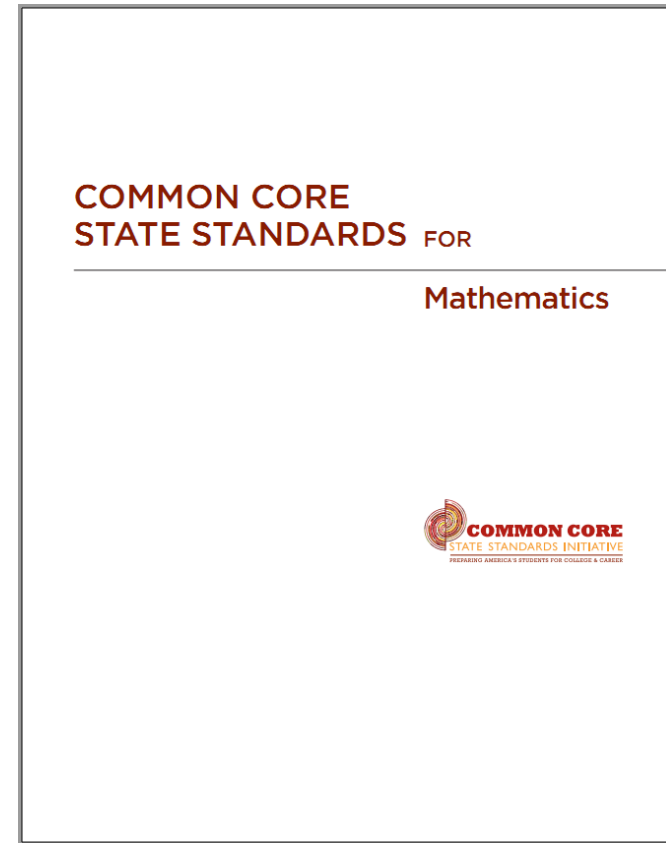
Number of items administered = 26

Number Correct = 13

Proportion correct = .50

The CCSS Require Three Shifts in Mathematics

- **Focus** strongly where the standards focus
- **Coherence: Think** across grades and **link** to major topics within grades
- **Rigor:** In major topics, pursue **conceptual understanding**, procedural skill and **fluency**, and **application** with equal intensity



Shift #1: Focus

Key Areas of Focus in Mathematics

Focus Areas in Support of Rich Instruction and Expectations of Fluency and Conceptual Understanding	
K–2	Addition and subtraction - concepts, skills, and problem solving and place value
3–5	Multiplication and division of whole numbers and fractions – concepts, skills, and problem solving
6	Ratios and proportional reasoning; early expressions and equations
7	Ratios and proportional reasoning; arithmetic of rational numbers
8	Linear algebra and linear functions

Score Reports for Mathematics

Claim #1 - Concepts & Procedures

“Students can explain and apply mathematical concepts and interpret and carry out mathematical procedures with precision and fluency.”

Claim #2 - Problem Solving

“Students can solve a range of complex well-posed problems in pure and applied mathematics, making productive use of knowledge and problem solving strategies.”

Claim #3 - Communicating Reasoning

“Students can clearly and precisely construct viable arguments to support their own reasoning and to critique the reasoning of others.”

Claim #4 - Modeling and Data Analysis

“Students can analyze complex, real-world scenarios and can construct and use mathematical models to interpret and solve problems.”

Overall Claim for Grades 3-8

“Students can demonstrate progress toward college and career readiness in mathematics.”

Overall Claim for Grade 11

“Students can demonstrate college and career readiness in mathematics.”

Items that Reflect the Shifts in the Standards



Dates Subject to change

Sample Items for Smarter Balanced Assessments

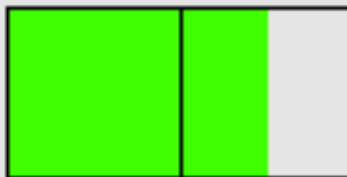
- How did the development of sample items inform our next steps as a consortium?
What did we learn from the process?

[http://sampleitems.smarterbalanced.org/
itempreview/sbac/](http://sampleitems.smarterbalanced.org/itempreview/sbac/)

From the Progressions

3.NF.1 Understand a fraction $1/b$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size $1/b$.

The importance of specifying the whole



Without specifying the whole it is not reasonable to ask what fraction is represented by the shaded area. If the left square is the whole, the shaded area represents the fraction $\frac{3}{2}$; if the entire rectangle is the whole, the shaded area represents $\frac{3}{4}$.

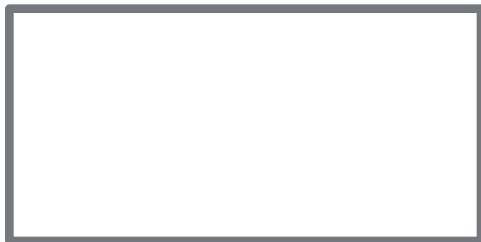
Fractions Example

Look at the fraction model shown.

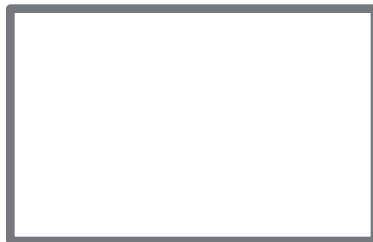


The shaded area represents $\frac{3}{2}$. Drag the figures below to make a model that represents $3 \times \frac{3}{2}$.

A



B



C



D



Student A drags three of shape B, which is equal in area to the shaded region. This student probably has good understanding of cluster 5.NF.B he knows that $3 \times \frac{3}{2}$ is equal to 3 iterations of $\frac{3}{2}$. Calculation of the product is not necessary because of the sophisticated understanding of multiplication.

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.

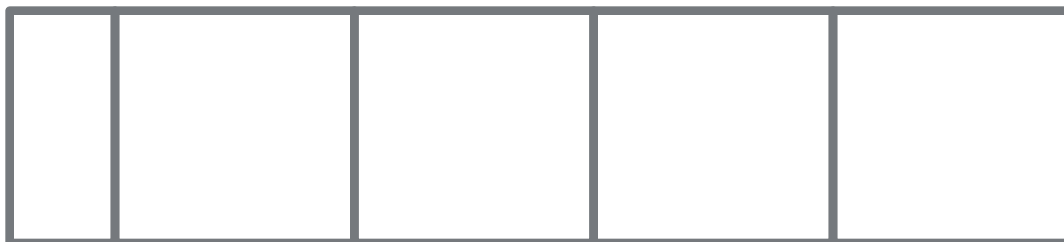


Student B reasons that $3 \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4 \frac{1}{2}$. She correctly reasons that since the shaded area is equal to $\frac{3}{2}$, the square is equal to one whole, and drags 4 wholes plus half of one whole to represent the mixed number.

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.



Note that unlike the previous chain of reasoning, this requires that the student determines how much of the shaded area is equal to 1.



Student C multiplies $3 \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$. She reasons that since the shaded area is $\frac{3}{2}$, this is equal to 3 pieces of size $\frac{1}{2}$. Since $\frac{9}{2}$ is 9 pieces of size $\frac{1}{2}$, she drags nine of the smallest figure to create her model.

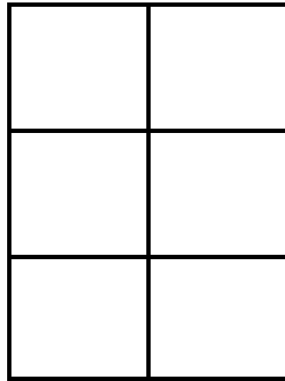
Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.



This chain of reasoning links nicely back to the initial development of $\frac{3}{2}$ in 3.NF.1 “understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as the quantity formed by a parts of size $\frac{1}{b}$, illustrating the coherence in the standards across grades 3-5.

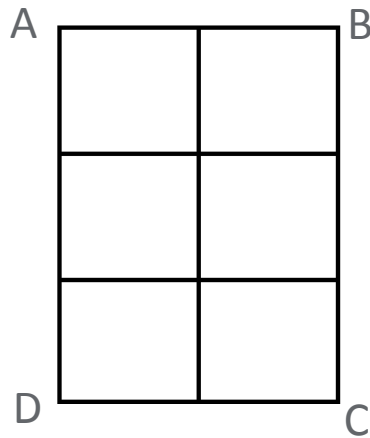


Give the area of the figure in square units.



Disclaimer: This is not a Smarter Balanced item.

The area of Rectangle ABCD is 24 square units. Draw a picture of 1 square unit.



Assessments Must Attend to the Coherence in the Standards

1.OA.7 Understand the meaning of the equal sign, and determine if equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false. *For example, which of the following equations are true and which are false? $6 = 6$, $7 = 8 - 1$, $5 + 2 = 2 + 5$, $4 + 1 = 5 + 2$.*

What it Looks Like in Grade 3

True or False:

$$3 \times 8 = 20 + 4 \quad \text{T} \quad \text{F}$$

$$50 \div 10 = 5 \times 1 \quad \text{T} \quad \text{F}$$

$$9 \times 9 = 8 \times 10 \quad \text{T} \quad \text{F}$$

What it Looks Like in Grade 5

True or False:

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\square}{8} \times \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{5}$$

What it Looks Like in Grade 8

Solve for x.

$$3x + 17 = 3x + 12$$

What it Looks Like in High School

$$X^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1 =$$

Drag the correct expression to make a true equation.

$$x^3 + (x + 1)^2 + X^4 - 6x^3$$

$$X^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$X^4 - 5x^3 + x + x + 2x + 1$$

...

The Response Capture and Scoring Challenge



Dru and Teller had a tent that is 8 feet-by-10 feet.
Each adult has a sleeping bag that is 3-feet by 6-feet.

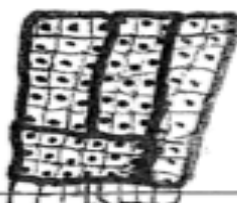


- a. Dru said that four adults would fit in the tent. Each adult needs 18 square feet of floor space. $18 + 18 + 18 + 18 = 72$. The tent is 80 square feet, so there is room to spare. Teller said that he tried and could not get four adults to fit in Tent C.

Who is right? Teller

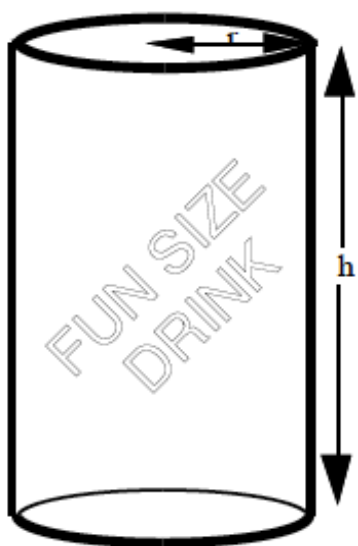
- b. Explain.

Teller is right
because you can fit three
but there is more sq.ft.
Left over enough to equal
18 just it wasn't a 3x6 it
was a 9x2



Green = 9x2
Red = 3x6

Bestsize Cans



The Fresha Drink Company is marketing a new soft drink.

The drink will be sold in a can that holds 200 cm^3 .

In order to keep costs low, the company wants to use the smallest amount of aluminum.

Find the radius and height of a cylindrical can which holds 200 cm^3 and uses the smallest amount of aluminum.

Explain your reasons and show all your calculations

Response Capture is Not the Real Issue

$X = \text{area of aluminum can}$

$h = \frac{200}{\pi r^2}$

$h = \frac{200}{\pi 9}$

$= 7.07$

$2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \left(\frac{200}{\pi r^2} \right) = X$

$2\pi r^2 + 2 \left(\frac{200}{r} \right) = X$

$2\pi r^2 + \frac{400}{r} = X$

r	X
1	$6.28 + 400 = 406.28$
2	$25.12 + 200 = 225.12$
3	$56.52 + 133 = 189.52$
4	$100.48 + 100 = 200.48$



Recent and Upcoming Developments



Recent and Upcoming Developments

(www.smarterbalanced.org)

- Early October
 - Release of 50 **sample Items and Tasks**, using prototype online delivery system
- Mid November
 - Adoption of Summative **Assessment Blueprint**
 - Allocation of points
 - Testing times
 - Breadth and depth of coverage of Common Core

Recent and Upcoming Developments

(www.smarterbalanced.org)

- Late November
 - Release of draft **Achievement Level Descriptors** (ALDs) for review/comment
 - Open for comments through January 15
 - ALDs for all tested grades
 - Governing State adoption in March
- Early December
 - **Minimum technology specifications:**
Hardware, operating systems, and bandwidth

Recent and Upcoming Developments

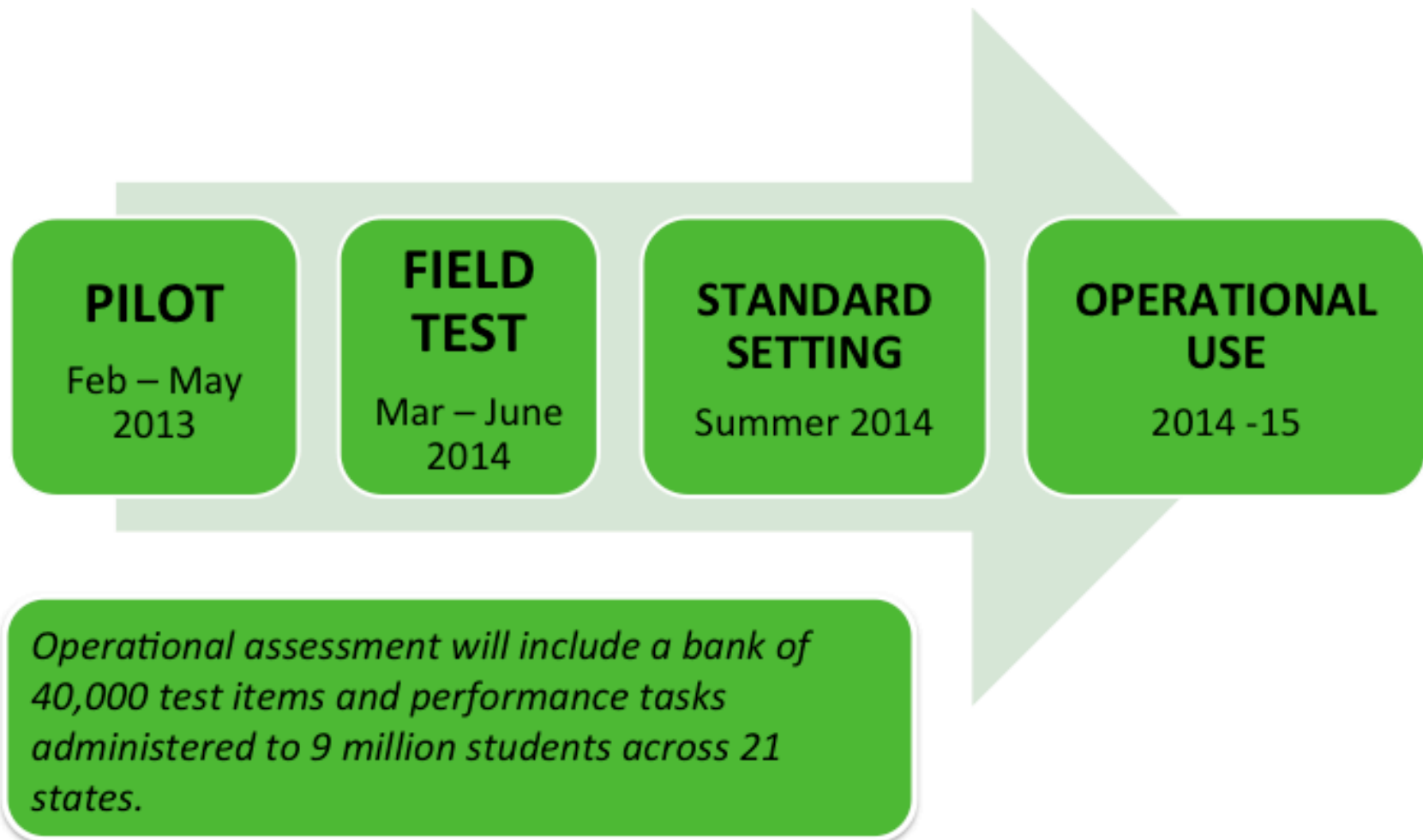
(www.smarterbalanced.org)

- Mid January
 - Completion of **Validity Framework** for Smarter Balanced
 - Lays out research agenda to validate assessment claims and Theory of Action
- Mid February (Feb. 20)
 - Began **Pilot Testing** of first 5,000 items/tasks
 - “Scientific Sample” of about 10% of students
 - Practice tests at all grades conforming to blueprint released to public late May


Pilot Testing

- Began February 20; ends May 24
- Sample of >1M students (> twice as many as NAEP)
- Participation of more than 5,000 schools
- Purpose: Evaluate the efficacy of our first 5,000 items & tasks...
 - ✓ Do our Performance Tasks that involve real-world problem solving work well?
 - ✓ Can we computer-score open-ended questions?
 - ✓ Can students use the online tools?
 - ✓ Have we avoided bias in our items/tasks?
 - ✓ How well are we measuring grade-to-grade growth?


Major Upcoming Milestones for the Summative Assessment




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Smarter Balanced Assessment System Presentation

Executive Director Joe Willhoft provides an update on the progress of Smarter Balanced in a new webinar. [SEE VIDEO](#)



Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium

Smarter Balanced is a state-led consortium developing assessments aligned to the Common Core State Standards in English language arts/literacy and mathematics that are designed to help prepare all students to graduate high school college- and career-ready. [READ MORE](#)

Latest News

Smarter Balanced Chief State School Officers Meet to Advance Assessment System Design

Chief state school officers from Smarter Balanced member states met in St. Louis on September 12 during the Consortium's twice-yearly Collaboration Conference. The event brought together K-12 state leads, higher education leads, work groups, and contractors to discuss the design and implementation of the assessment system. [READ MORE](#)

Smarter Balanced Awards Test Delivery System Contract to American Institutes for Research

The Consortium announced today that the American Institutes for Research (AIR) will develop an open source solution for delivering the Consortium's online, computer adaptive summative and interim assessments to

School Years

Smarter Balanced assessments will be implemented in the 2014-15 school year. Click below to see what's happening and when.

2009-2010

2010-2011

2011-2012

2012-2013

2013-2014

2014-2015

2015-2016

What's Happening

Working with educators, Smarter Balanced will conduct a pilot test of the assessment system. [READ MORE](#)